

facilities and service may be furnished by shipper or receiver of freight.

Regardless of what line of policy is followed by congress in determining the future of railroads, the commission statements said there should be legislative provision for prompt merger, without friction, of railroads in time of war or other emergency, also limited merger "to such extent as may be necessary to the general public interest," under government supervision, limitation of railway construction to public necessity, and enforcement of adequate construction within these limits, and development of inland waterways and their coordination with rail systems.

Director General McAdoo's ideas for extension of government management until January 1, 1924, were embodied in bills introduced in the house today by Chairman Sims of the interstate commerce commission. These proposals increase of the railroad administration's revolving fund by another half billion dollars.

## REED AGAIN SCORES LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Again attacking President Wilson's plan for a league of nations, United States Senator James A. Reed, in an address before the Jewish War Relief association here today, declared that the fate of America could not be settled at a council table where sit the Turk, the Bulgar and the Japanese.

"The hope of the world is in America," he said, and not in Europe. "Americans can decide the peace problems."

"We are about to assemble a great family of nations, to be bound together by love," Senator Reed vociferated. "How well have you and your forefathers been protected by such love? How well have you been shielded by the brotherly affection which now is being so ardently hoped for?"

"How well can you trust the Turk, whose back is to the sea, and whose sword is often seen broken on the bones of babes and women?"

"How well can you trust the Bulgar, with his Mongolian blood and Tartar instincts? How can you trust your fate to these barbarians and even to the love of so-called Christian nations?"

Speaking before the National Shoe Retailers association, here tonight, Senator Reed reiterated his attacks on President Wilson's plan for a league of nations, and declared the only way the United States could be assured freedom from the ravages of war was to build up an invincible army and navy.

"The hope of the world is in America," he declared, "and the vision of the league of nations can only be realized in heaven."

### SAN DIEGO PLANES END TRIP

MINNEAPOLIS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Four army airplanes, under the command of Major D. Albert D. Smith, landed at Hamlet field here at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon, completing the first trans-continental flight.

Although the planes started from San Diego, California, on December 4, the actual flying time for the 4,200 mile trip was only 54 hours. Major Smith explained that the squadron had been compelled to remain inactive for three weeks, because of adverse weather conditions.

Another plane from Washington, which had as a passenger Major General William L. Kenly, chief of the bureau of aeronautics, and was piloted by Major William C. Ocker, today set a new time record for the flight, of one hour and 29 minutes, a speed of 160 miles an hour.

### NEED HUGE FOOD SUPPLIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—At least 1,400,000 tons of foodstuffs, costing approximately \$350,000,000 dollars, will be needed to carry through until the next harvest, the population of the districts thus far investigated by the American staff of the commission on European relief. This estimate was sent by Herbert Hoover today to the food administration, in a cablegram reviewing conditions as found in central Europe and the Balkan states, Finland, Baltic states, Serbia, Yugoslavia, Vienna, Tyrol, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Armenia and Czechoslovakia.

The surveys, Mr. Hoover said, disclose that men, rats and mice are so short in many regions that the health of the people is very much impaired, mortality among children is appalling, and there is a constant menace through the threatened spread of cholera, especially in the cities.

### FRED MURPHY RESIGNS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Fred Murphy, football coach at Northwestern university for the last five years, has tendered his resignation, saying his growing mining interests in Colorado required all of his attention. Murphy gave Northwestern the best football it had had in nearly a dozen years, and in 1917 had one of the best teams in the western conference.

## SURRENDER OF GERMAN NAVY—U. S. NAVAL OFFICIALS TAKE PART



On board the U. S. S. New York at the surrender of the German high seas fleet. King George of England (1) greets Admiral Rodman (2) and Admiral Sims (3) of the American navy. Sir David Beatty, British sea chief (4), and the Prince of Wales (5) joined in the exchange of courtesies. U. S. marines and sailors are seen drawn up on deck.

## HE STIRS UP A RUSSIAN MESS

(Continued From Page One)

The principles attempted to be established by the soviet government, and it is not to be expected that there shall be permitted to reach the ears of the masses of the people of the world, so long as the news channels are censored, anything approaching the truth as to that government, or what is taking place there today.

"So I say that if the bolshevik government of which we really know so little, is the sort of government that the 140,000,000 people of Russia want, that's their business and not ours, and under other government on earth. And under this pretext or that pretext, no government should intrude itself into their affairs."

"The war is ended, and there can be no pretext that the troops of the United States are operating in fighting Germany, or fighting anybody else, but the Russian people. There has been no ground presented, upon which a declaration of war could be predicated. But battles are being fought. American blood is being shed. Russians are being killed on Russian soil. Apparently from press dispatches, desperate fighting is going on continuously."

**Information Is Fraud**  
Senator La Follette said the information given, regarding the bolshevik government, by Edgar Sisson of the committee on public information, was covered "by the slime of foxification, with fraud and forgery plainly manifest."

Senator Swanson, in reply, reiterated that the allies and American forces seized Archangel to prevent its becoming an important German submarine base, and said that the fact that the bolsheviks opposed the allied operations, proved that they were unfriendly.

Senator Kenyon said the danger of Archangel becoming a German submarine base is passed, and asked why the troops were not withdrawn.

Senator Swanson said he had been interrupted by Senator Thomas of Colorado, democrat, who said enormous supplies are at Archangel and along the Murman coast, which the allies must protect.

Senator Swanson said that the bolsheviks have been responsible for most of the fighting, as they had tried to drive the allied forces from Archangel, and he added that he thought the government was right in sending troops to Russia.

Senator Kirby of Arkansas, democrat, declared the allied troops in Russia were "hopelessly outnumbered," and that they either should be reinforced or withdrawn. A similar opinion was expressed by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, republican, who added:

**People Will Have Facts**  
"The people of this country are going to get information why our troops are in Russia, and the senate is not going to permit the burial in committee of any resolution calling for this information. The mothers of these boys are going to be heard from."

The Iowa senator said he had made repeated efforts to obtain information from the war department, regarding the troops in Russia, but without success, because "the cables are too censored with important matters, including descriptions of women's dresses, in connection with the president's visit abroad."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, had planned to discuss the Russian situation in the senate today, but was prevented by the rush of other business and plans to speak Thursday.

## DISTILLERS START ANTI-PRO FIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

which will be taken to the United States supreme court for the final outcome, it was learned that the distillers will not quietly submit to enforcement of the war-time prohibition act which becomes effective next July 1. It is said that the business "has heretofore been recognized, encouraged and protected by the United States government itself." It was also stated that there is on hand about 150,000,000 gallons of whiskey and alcohol, of a total value of about \$750,000,000, and that federal and state taxes of at least \$5,000,000,000 have been paid since the enactment of the internal revenue law of 1862.

The resolutions declared that carrying out of the war-time prohibition legislation and the proposed amendment would destroy the property involved and would "violate every principle of American justice and of constitutional guarantees."

It was further asserted that constitutional lawyers of eminence have given their opinions that the proposed amendment "is inherently vicious and destroys the basic rights of local self-government, which are the cornerstone upon which our constitution and the whole theory and structure of our government rest."

**Position Is Stated**  
Discussion of the anti-liquor legislation by the distillers, brought out their position against the proposed federal amendment as follows:

First—It violates article ten of the constitution, which provides that no tax shall be levied on the states, nor prohibited to the states, or reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

Second—Under this article, 36 states can not deprive the other 12 of inherent rights.

Third—The action of congress in stipulating that the amendment must be ratified within seven years, is unconstitutional, because congress has no right or precedent for limiting the time.

Fourth—The provision that congress and the several states shall have "concurrent power" to enforce the amendment by appropriate police power, is unconstitutional, because it would make the violation of the federal law a crime under the state law.

**Colorado Ratifies**  
DENVER, Jan. 7.—The senate of the Colorado legislature late today unanimously voted ratification of the federal prohibition amendment. The house of representatives previously had acted in favor of the resolution.

**Oklahoma Also Does**  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 7.—The Oklahoma legislature today ratified the federal constitutional prohibition amendment. In the senate the vote was unanimous. Eight representatives voted against ratification in the house.

**Idaho Half Endorses**  
BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 7.—After the lower house of the Idaho legislature had ratified the national prohibition constitutional amendment, the senate tabled the bill for future reference to a proper committee. The committee has not yet been constituted and action will probably be delayed for several days.

**Ohio Puts It Through**  
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—Ohio today went on record as favoring the national prohibition amendment. The lower house of the legislature, by a vote of 84 to 29, this afternoon adopted the prohibition resolution. The state senate this morning adopted the resolution by a vote of 26 to 12. Ohio is the seventh state to ratify.

**GERMANY SLOW TO COMPLY.**  
PARIS, Jan. 7.—(Havas)—Only ten days remain for the completion of the time allotted to Germany for the meeting of the armistice terms of Marshal Foch, and many of the details still remain not entirely complied with. This is particularly true as concerns article four of the armistice, regarding the surrender of war materials, especially guns and airplanes.

Added to the non-fulfillment of the surrender of war paraphernalia, is the failure of Germany to abide by her agreement to repatriate immediately a great number of entente soldiers held as prisoners, and in high quarters here, the question has arisen whether in spite of Marshal Foch's accustomed indulgence, the inter-allied command will not be more severe in its dealings with Germany, when the expected request by Germany for further delay in meeting the allied terms comes up for discussion.

**Also at Camp Bowie.**  
FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 7.—Two hundred and fifty artillery and cavalry horses, sold at auction today at Camp Bowie, remount station, brought an average price of \$75 per head, according to announcement at Camp Bowie. The artillery horses cost the government about \$190 each, it was said, the cavalry mounts about \$165. The sale will continue tomorrow.

**U. S. BUILDING BURNING**  
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 7.—The government administration building, housing all the officers connected with the port of embarkation and debarkation of troops, is on fire and is said to be doomed. It covers an entire city block and is a frame structure. All available fire apparatus has been called out.

**Peace Council Is Ready for Meeting**  
(Continued From Page One)  
ing small undeveloped nations is to be established, according to the American plan—a system of international trusteeship, whereby the various larger nations, having developed and stable civilization, will act as trustees for the society of nations, in fostering the progress and development of undeveloped communities.

It is recognized that the league of nations will have to have some established and permanent seat for its extensive international work, and the gradual conviction is taking form that this seat will be Versailles. The decision as to this, however, must be the natural outgrowth of the peace conference.

**Versailles Is Favored**  
Reports that the working organization might be located in Holland or Belgium are declared to be incorrect, as it is pointed out that the present war went on despite The Hague conventions, and the peace organizations at The Hague, Bern and other places.

Versailles, on the contrary, is felt to embody the spirit of the present movement for the restoration of peace on an enduring basis, and the creation of a league of nations, and also to have practical facilities which its proximity to a large capital gives.

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The present informal exchanges will progressively develop into the formal gathering of the inter-allied conference, and that, in turn, to the peace congress, in which a number of committees will be charged with the various international subjects before the congress. And out of these successive stages it is expected that a league of nations will be organized as a tangible existing organization as well as a documentary treaty.

The exchange of views on the tentative plans is permitting such mutual accommodation on fundamental points that it is expected that a public statement will be made at an early date with the authorization of the governments concerned, showing the general character of the progress made.

**Peace Plans Shaping**  
PARIS, Jan. 7.—(By The Associated Press)—President Wilson has completed his swing through England and Italy returning to Paris at 10 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson.

The president is ready for the first gathering of the premiers and statesmen of the entente powers, and the informal conferences will begin on Thursday or Friday.

The first conferences will be in the nature of informal exchanges of views by the various groups having common interests. These will then be condensed and reduced to memoranda which the interested nations will sign and pass to the peace conference, to be incorporated, if satisfactory, in the final terms.

It is believed that by this method the great powers can avoid calling in the representatives of neutral states and nominal belligerents, when their interests are discussed.

Under the present scheme the representatives of neutral states and the smaller belligerents will first meet the representatives of the powers with whom they have questions pending, with the object of settling them, while the others will be free to confer with those with whom they have interests.

The conferences will concern principally local questions. It will be a process of elimination which is expected to reduce greatly the detailed work of the general conference.

**Deny "American Plan"**  
PARIS, Jan. 7.—The American delegates to the peace congress have taken note of the "American plan" for a league of nations, as outlined by the Paris edition of the Daily Mail. It is said they have no knowledge of it, beyond what they have read. The members of the commission declare that it did not originate with them.

The American plan, it is declared, is not yet definitely formulated and will not be until the president further examines various tentative suggestions, including several from allied governments.

It is added, in authoritative quarters, that the statement that the British government has accepted the plan outlined by the Daily Mail is incorrect.

**SELL HORSES AT LOSS.**  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 7.—The government suffered heavy loss at the sale of horses and mules at the Camp Pike remount station today, according to Captain Hoy, in charge of the sale, although he had no exact figures. He said horses sold between \$65 and \$75, and mules averaged about \$100, which was far below cost.

**Also at Camp Bowie.**  
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## EAGLE BOATS BUILT BY FORD PROVE A FORMIDABLE WEAPON

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—A long, narrow wedge, with a steel-encased nose of solid concrete tapered to a knife-like edge, forming a considerable part of its total length of 204 feet, and declared to be capable of crushing any submarine, such is the Eagle, built by Henry Ford and designed originally to help rid the seas of the menace of the German U-boats.

Contrary to popular belief the Eagle is not a motor boat, but an oil-burning, steam turbine-driven craft, with a cruising radius of 5,000 miles. The Eagle is not a thing of beauty, heavily was not contemplated in its construction. It is a long, blunt weapon of war, of all-steel construction with the exception of the concrete nose.

Another popular impression that has been shattered is an idea that the Eagle boat is equipped with torpedo tubes. The submarine chaser was not intended to combat the major instrument of German ruthlessness with its own weapons. It was designed to depend rather upon its maneuvering qualities, its powerful light guns, and a new American invention for directing its fire at unseen objects.

Its crew, including operating and fighting complement numbers approximately 80 men.

To the observer, the first impression of the Eagle boat is one of wonder that a craft so narrow can possess buoyancy sufficient to keep it upright in heavy seas. Despite its length of more than an average city block, the craft has a beam of only 25 feet, and draws when fully equipped less than ten feet of water.

Its seaworthiness, has been demonstrated in the official trials, according to reports to the navy department.

While it is admitted the Eagle does not make the speed of the average destroyer, it is claimed that it can outdistance most submarines and the razor-like edge of the bow silently but eloquently tells what would have happened had it come in contact with the German undersea pirate.

Built with utility as its prime purpose, seemingly not an inch of space is wasted in the fitting of the vessel, and not an ounce of superfluous weight enters its construction. When dropped into the water ready for the installation of its engines, guns, etc., less than 200 tons of material have been riveted together to shape the Eagle boat.

The plates that form the shell of the submarine chaser vary in thickness from one-fourth to three-eighths inch, and not a single forging or rolled beam enters the make-up. Everything is pressed from sheet metal, cold, by means of machinery that cuts every piece to an exact pattern, punches rivet holes and bends the interior part to required shape.

Amidships rises the deckhouse, topped by the pilothouse, with radio quarters, and above all the conning tower with the crow's nest at the high point. Extending from this superstructure, the deck of the Eagle carries all the "stripped for action" appearance.

The first Eagle boat was launched July 11, 1918, and when the armistice was signed, the first of the series, eight had been completed and twenty-one others were under construction in various stages of completion. Some of these have arrived at Atlantic coast ports.

Although the sudden cessation of hostilities deprived the Eagle boats of an opportunity to test their prowess against the German undersea terror, they are nevertheless become a part of the American navy, the government having announced its intention to use them as gunboats in coast patrol work and possibly in insular waters.

The contract for the construction of the Eagle boats, which the government has announced will be carried out, calls for 100 of the vessels for the United States government and twelve for the French navy.

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## REVEALS WONDERFUL FEAT OF ZEPPELIN

LONDON, Jan. 7.—(By The Associated Press).—Some of the wonders achieved in aerial navigation, and other wonders contemplated, were spoken of by Major Sir F. H. Sykes, chief of the air staff, in an address before the chamber of commerce.

The difficulties of a trans-Atlantic flight, according to General Sykes, was not so much endurance of the machine and personnel, but of navigation, meteorology and wireless, and such a task should not be undertaken lightly. As for the future, the government was looking forward to a weekly mail service to India, for which 25 machines would be required and the charge for sending mail a few shillings an ounce.

Another route contemplated was from Cape Colony to Cairo, for which airplanes and flying boats would be used. Suggesting that airships might be adopted for long distance flights, General Sykes said a German Zeppelin flew from Bulgaria to German East Africa carrying 13 tons of ammunition. When the Zeppelin reached Africa, and the commander heard that the force for which it was taking the ammunition had surrendered, the dirigible made the return journey, reaching home safely, after having been in the air without landing for four days.

**BERLIN PREPARES TO FIGHT**  
BERLIN, Jan. 7.—(Havas)—The government has decided that it will end the plotting of the spartacus socialists with the means at present at its disposal, and in a proclamation issued today, instructs its troops to defend the government and prohibits gathering of groups in the streets.

Street battles continue. During the fighting, revolvers and hand grenades have been used. The number of persons killed or wounded is not known. The spartacus group has captured the Spandau arsenal, and distributed arms among its followers. It is said the government would consent to a parley with the spartacus faction, provided civilians were disarmed, occupied buildings were evacuated and Chief of Police Eichenberg should give in.

The spartacus group has captured the post office. The offices of the Wolf Bureau, the semi-official news bureau, have been transferred to Frankfurt.

**OPPOSE HUGE REQUEST**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Republican opposition to the \$100,000,000 appropriation requested by President Wilson for European relief, was manifested today in both branches of congress. In the house, Representative Moore of Pennsylvania blocked consideration of a bill carrying the appropriation, by refusing unanimous consent to take it up either today or Thursday.

Senators Borah and Smoot announced in the senate that they would oppose the measure, unless more information regarding plans for the use of the money was forthcoming.

**STEPHENS ROASTS "I. W. W."**  
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 7.—Unlabeled vigorously stamped out the so-called I. W. W. will destroy labor as completely as it will destroy every other creature that breathes, and such a task should not be undertaken lightly. As for the future, the government was looking forward to a weekly mail service to India, for which 25 machines would be required and the charge for sending mail a few shillings an ounce.

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**SENDS FAREWELL MESSAGE**  
ROME, Monday, Jan. 6.—(By The Associated Press).—When the train taking President and Mrs. Wilson to France reached the Italian frontier, and there was a halt, while a French locomotive was taking the place of the Italian engine, President Wilson sent a telegram to King Victor Emmanuel, renewing his warm thanks for the cordial reception he had received in Italy, and for the friendly demonstrations toward America. The Italian authorities on board the train had President Wilson farewell at the border, except the Duke of Lamezia, representing the king, who accompanied the president to Paris.

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